

# The Pascagoula Chronicle.

VOLUME XXII

PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1918

NUMBER 6.

## CHASING HUN ARMIES

French and Americans Pro-  
ceeding Miles—Whole German  
Army Likely to Fall Back

Paris, Oct. 10.—The men of the formidable German armies along the Hindenburg line from Cambrai to St. Quentin are being driven westward, defeat and in retreat.

They are the targets for the American and French troops who are now harrying them step by step apparently impregnable defenses are now harrying them in an open country toward the German border. Nowhere is the German army yet a step away; but the past two days have materially decreased the width of the area separating invaders from their own.

At the important junction five miles southeast of Cambrai Thursday night the deepest penetration by the British were the British, American and French have been steadily pressing their infantry forces, taking towns and villages, while the range of them the hoofbeats of the soldiers intermingled with the whirring of machine guns and the clatter of the machine guns inside the moving of the allied lines.

At various points the allied lines are in contact with him. The line which is over a front of 15 miles, from the south of the region east of St. Quentin to the hands of the allies, the towns taken, the communications and the positions of high importance in a wedge that seem to be cutting the Germans everywhere.

North Sea to the vicinity of the fall back. Southeast of the remaining strong German line in the north, the line is standing in Etum, the southwest of Valenciennes, the point in the enemy's defense line, and ten miles south the city is untenable.

The French and American forces are still pressing forward, the west and gradually are taking the entire war theater into their hands. The Americans continued their advance on the eastern side of the river, while west of the river, they have all but obliterated Argonne forest as an important position. To the west of the line in the Aisne valley and westward, the French are making further gains. Throughout the region the Germans are showing stubborn resistance, machine guns, realizing the danger of holding back their armies in Belgium.

The south make good their movement. The French and American forces are still pressing forward, the west and gradually are taking the entire war theater into their hands. The Americans continued their advance on the eastern side of the river, while west of the river, they have all but obliterated Argonne forest as an important position. To the west of the line in the Aisne valley and westward, the French are making further gains. Throughout the region the Germans are showing stubborn resistance, machine guns, realizing the danger of holding back their armies in Belgium.

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## NO ARMISTICE FOR GERMANS.

President Asks Meaning of Terms of Note Before Replying to Peace Proposals.

Washington, October 8.—President Wilson has met Germany's peace note with a move which will, at one stroke, develop whether her proposal is sincere or merely a pretension, and, if a pretension it be, fully justify for all time before the world the prolonging of the war with force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, at the same time the President has left wide open the door to peace.

Declining to propose an armistice while the armies of the Central Powers remain on invaded soil, the President today called on the German chancellor to state, as an absolute necessity preliminary to a reply from the Entente Allies and the United States, whether Germany accepts the principles of peace as repeatedly laid down, or merely proposes to accept them "as the basis of negotiation," and whether the chancellor merely speaks for the German military masters conducting the war, or the whole German people.

As the full significance of the President's diplomacy is disclosed it becomes evident that he has left open the way to peace, and at the same time, has left the militarist leaders of the Central Powers with a question they must necessarily answer in a way that will lead to peace or confrontation with an embarrassing situation in their own countries.

Among diplomats here the President's proclamation is regarded as one of his master strokes. It is pointed out that upon cursory examination it may not show such strong terms as some may have desired. All the President's advisers, however, are confident that as a close consideration reveals its full import, it will be apparent that it is a long step forward if Germany really means peace, and that if she does not it will strip bare another hypocrisy of German diplomacy so completely that the responsibility for prolonging the war never can be charged to the Allies, even by the German people themselves.

The text of the President's communication was made public today by Secretary Lansing together with the official text of Prince Maximilian's note now published in America for the first time.

At the same time officials let it be known that there would be no reply at present to the Austrian note, similar to that of the German chancellor. It is not considered necessary to deal with Austria until the time comes for a reply to her dominating ally.

In announcing the President's action, Secretary Lansing issued the following:

Department of State, October 8, 1918.  
The secretary of state makes public the following communications:  
From the charge d'affaires ad interim of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States:  
Legation of Switzerland, Washington, D. C., October 6, 1918.  
Department of German Interests.  
Mr. President—I have the honor to transmit herewith, upon instructions from my government, the original text of a communication from the German government, received by this legation late this afternoon, from the Swiss foreign office.  
An English translation of this communication is also enclosed. The German original text, however, is alone to be considered as authoritative.  
Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.  
(Signed) F. OEDERLIN,  
Charge d'affaires A. I. of Switzerland.  
In charge of German interests in the United States.  
Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington.  
(Enclosure).  
Translation of communication from German government to the President of the United States, as transmitted by the charge d'affaires A. I. of Switzerland, on October 6, 1918:  
The German government requests the President of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all belligerents of this request, and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations. The German government accepts, as a basis for the peace negotiations, the program laid down by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of September 27, 1918. In order to avoid further bloodshed the German government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water and in the air.  
(Signed) MAX,  
Prince of Baden, Imperial Chancellor.  
From the secretary of state of the charge d'affaires of Switzerland.  
Department of State, October 8, 1918.  
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 6, enclosing the communication from the German government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request

## INFLUENZA SITUATION

Many Ill But So Far Only Few Serious Cases Have Developed.

The U. S. Public Health Service reports the influenza situation in Pascagoula still serious. However the measure adopted, such as forbidding public meetings, closing theatres, churches, pool rooms, soda fountains, etc., and discouraging visiting among neighbors, is having the effect of checking the spread to new localities. Most of the cases reported in the past three days have been in homes already infected. Few cases of pneumonia have developed and to noon Friday there had not been a single death reported from the disease, though two or three patients who have pneumonia are in a critical condition. No definite statement has been made of the number of cases in town and estimates range from four to eight hundred.

W.S.S.  
LOCAL RED CROSS WANTS NURSES.

The Pascagoula Chapter Red Cross stands greatly in need of trained nurses to aid in the present influenza epidemic. Three of the six physicians in town are down with the disease and the three remaining are experiencing great difficulty in responding to the calls. Trained nurses are wanted to send out on calls in lieu of physicians to report on the urgency of the cases and conserve the physicians' time for those most in need. Three nurses have so far responded to the call. They also desire the help of those who have had some experience in the care of the sick, whether trained or untrained, to help nurse those cases where whole families are down with the disease.

On instructions from Washington all local chapters at points where influenza is prevalent have formed committees to handle this situation. The Pascagoula committee is composed of Rev. John Chipman, Mrs. T. G. Hibbler, Dr. J. T. Evans, Mrs. T. E. McDonald and Mrs. A. M. Sharp, working in conjunction with Lieut. Willson of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Those desiring to volunteer their services should phone Mrs. Hibbler at No. 143 or the U. S. Public Health Service at No. 65. Calls for assistance should be made to the same numbers and help will be supplied if possible.

W.S.S.  
LETTER FROM "OUR BOYS."

Mrs. Eugene Gautier received a letter from her son, Lieut. Harold W. Gautier, the first communication received since the cable conveying the news of his safe arrival overseas. Lieut. Gautier says all the Jackson boys in his company are well and are overflowing with enthusiasm at the prospect of soon getting into the big show. He says the cordiality of the French people is very touching, even the little kids shout at the soldiers in passing and greet them with "Hi, Hi, the Gang's All Here."

W.S.S.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Fehr and children returned Monday from an extended visit to Chicago and Louisville, Ky.

you to make the following communication to the Imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German government, and that in order that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last, and in subsequent address, and that its object in entering into discussion would be only to agree upon the practical detail of their application?"

Armistice Declined.

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the Central powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view. Accept, sir the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

## WHAT IS SPANISH INFLUENZA? DR. BLUE TELLS ABOUT IT.

Surgeon General of Public Health Service Gives Important Advice on How to Avoid the Disease.

Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States Health Service, has issued a pamphlet on Spanish influenza, sometimes called the "Three-day Fever," and commonly called "The Flu." It is the last word on influenza, and contains everything known on the subject, and on its care and treatment.

In view of the wide spread of influenza, the Chronicle publishes the article of Surgeon General Blue, which follows:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

The disease now occurring in this country and called "Spanish influenza" resembles a very contagious kind of "cold" accompanied by fever, pains in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body, and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering; some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called "Spanish" influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not known.

Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia, and thence over practically the entire world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

Although the present epidemic is called "Spanish influenza," there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917.

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of "Spanish influenza" can be recognized; on the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year, thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly "bloodshot," or "congested," as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing "Spanish influenza," for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles show little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized.

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication.

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same

## REAL ESTATE IN JACKSON COUNTY

Recorded in Chancery Clerk's Office For Week Ending October 4th.

O. C. Marthaler and wife to H. W. Stork, lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in block 3 according to original plat of village of Pecan formerly Swartwout also lot 13 in block 2 according to original plat of Pecan in 77-4, \$1 and other considerations.

Mrs. Susan J. McLeod to Wesley K. Ramsay, Sr., quit claim deed to lot 1 of sec. 1 and s.w. of s.w. of 10-4-9, \$1.

Mrs. Susan J. McLeod to Wesley K. Ramsay, Sr., quit claim deed to s.w. of s.w. and s.e. of s.w. of 10-4-9, \$50.

R. L. Head to Forest Gager, parcel of land on county road near property of R. U. Delmas and H. Raby tracts in 36-7-6, \$500.

St. Cyr Ryan et al. to Guy Ferguson, w. of lot 3 in 13-7-9, \$1.

Guy Ferguson and wife to T. E. Bullock, about 19 acres in s. of lot 3 in 13-7-9, \$150.

United States of America to Levi Tanner, patent for the n. of lot 4 of 1-4-6.

W. F. Ramsay, tax collector, to H. E. Woodman, & c. deed for 25 acres in part of n.e. of sec. of 27-6-7, \$5.30.

T. G. Hibbler to W. J. Lindinger, one half interest in lot 4, s. q. H. of division of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 s. q. D. Hebrard tract also portion of lot 1 of Baptiste tract in 13-8-6, \$1 and other valuable considerations.

Anna L. Gunderson to W. J. Lindinger, lot 10x200 ft. in lot No. 25 of E. Baptiste tract in 14-8-6 also lot No. 1 of s. q. 1 of V. Delmas heirs tract in city of Pascagoula, \$1.

W. J. Lindinger to L. E. Evans, lots 13 and 14 of s. q. A of J. Z. Sarrazin tract lots 1 and 6 of square F and lots 3 and 4 of square H of subdivision of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of square D of Hebrard tract also lot 10x200 ft. in lot No. 25 of E. Baptiste tract in 14-8-6 also lot No. 1 s. q. 1 of V. Delmas heirs tract in city of Pascagoula, \$2500.

John T. Ferrill to Walter H. Grierson, parcel of land on Griffin road in 14-7-5, \$60.

W. H. Grierson to Mrs. Lizzie Thompson, parcel of land on Griffin road in 14-7-5, \$50.

John S. Thomson et al. to Dan Sherman, parcel of land containing about 3 acres of east-side of Griffin road in 14-7-6, \$100.

John S. Thomson et al. to Dan Sherman, one half acre s.w. of Mary Dudley's land in 14-7-6, \$20.

L. W. Goff and wife to J. M. Kennedy, 20 acres in se corner of 10-5-6, \$60.

Randolph Raymond and wife to George Lind, lot and improvements situated north of Bayou St. Martin 256x800 ft., \$400.

Deeds of Trust.

James A. Davidson and wife to Central Land Bank of New Orleans, deed of trust for \$500, secured by lots 2 and 3 of 5-4.

G. M. Martin to S. H. Long, deed of trust for \$1,000; secured by about 69 acres in 21-5-5.

John F. Hoffman and wife to Ocean Springs State Bank, deed of trust for \$1500; secured by parcel of land known as the East part of the old J. L. Clark home in town of Ocean Springs.

kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci and by other germs with long names.

No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forced talking and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others.

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and head-

## NEW WORLD RECORD IN SHIPBUILDING.

American Yards Turning Out Vessels Faster Than Those of England.

Washington, Oct. 8.—American shipyards established another world's record in September by delivering seventy-four vessels of 362,635 dead-weight tons. In making this announcement today the Shipping Board also disclosed that it received one vessel of 6695 tons on the contract awarded to Japanese yards.

September deliveries exceeded the previous high mark for American yards made in August by 30,017 tons and, compared with 231,635 dead-weight tons which the board was advised today by Consul General Skinner at London, British yards completed in that month.

September deliveries included forty-five steel ships of 259,970 tons and twenty-nine wooden and composite ships of 102,665.

W.S.S.  
YOUNG HURLEY DIES AT STARKVILLE SCHOOL.

W. Melville Hurley, son of Mr. W. D. and Mrs. Alice Hurley, of this city, died Monday at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, Miss., after a short illness. The body was carried to Mobile, the former home of the family, for interment.

The young man entered the school two weeks ago to take a course in military training. He was stricken with pneumonia. His mother was with him at the time of his death. He was educated in the public schools of Mobile before the family removed to Pascagoula.

Mr. W. D. Hurley is one of the foremen at the International Shipbuilding Co.

W.S.S.  
Dr. J. J. Jones returned Monday from a brief business visit to Jackson, where he attended a convention of the Federal Inspectors of Mississippi.

W.S.S.  
Mr. Foster Hughes came from Spring Hill College, where he is a student, to spend the week-end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hughes.

ache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead, and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called "safe, sure, and harmless" remedies advertised by patent-medicine manufacturers.

If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron, or gown over the ordinary house clothing while in the sick room, and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient.

Will a person who has influenza before catch the disease again?

It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of "Spanish influenza." According to newspaper reports the king of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and again was stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain.

How can one guard against influenza?

In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play, and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient, wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be overemphasized.

Where crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth or nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

## SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS

Regular Session County Lawmakers—  
M. J. Roberts of District 5 Resigns

All officers and members present. Report of sheriff relative to prisoners received in September approved.

Report of convict foreman for month of September, expenses \$306.47, approved.

Report of bridge commissioner for month of September approved.

Appropriation of \$1500 for improvement of schools during term 1918-19. Contract for furnishing printed blanks to all county officers awarded Pascagoula Chronicle.

\$15,000 loan warrants issued for paying current expenses 1918.

Clerk ordered to publish notice of letting of franchise for operating ferry at Pascagoula to highest bidder 1st Monday, November, 1918.

Ordered that sewers emptying into river near Pascagoula ferry landing be extended so as to discharge under water.

County foremen ordered to purchase supplies at cheapest market price.

County treasurer granted until October 25th, 1918, within which to file quarterly report.

Quarterly report of county depository for quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1918, received and approved.

Schedule of operation of Pascagoula ferry changed to six a. m. to eleven p. m.

Report of committee on inspection of Wade-Graham's ferry road approved and placed of file.

County health officer authorized to attend meeting of State Board of Health at Jackson, Mississippi, October 24th and 25th.

Wm. F. Martin directed to inspect county convict camp and report findings.

Timber on Lecore tract in Sec. 16 T. 7. R. 5 contracted to M. E. Hulbert.

Southern Paper Company directed to lay pipe line strictly in accordance with franchise, otherwise same will be cancelled.

W. P. Ramsay and road commissioner D. H. 4 directed to view road as constructed by Mrs. Brown et al. and report if ready for acceptance.

Clerk directed to advertise contract for 10,000 lbs oyster shells for river road in Dist. No. 2.

Report road commissioners for month of September received and approved.

Citation to Pascagoula St. Ry. & Power Co. to show cause why penalty should not be made final for failure to keep proper railroad crossings.

Citation to Alabama & Mississippi R. R. Co. to show cause why penalty should not be made final for failure to keep proper railroad crossings.

Resignation of M. J. Roberts, member supervisors district No. 1, accepted.

Election commissioners directed to hold special election in supervisors district No. 1 for election member board of supervisors on Nov. 5th, 1918.

Night tolls at Rantall ferry increased between 11 o'clock p. m. and 5:20 a. m. to 25c for each footman.

State live stock sanitary board requested to furnish to all inspectors of cattle dipping explicit instruction as to dipping in infested areas or exposed herds.

It appearing that there will be no county convicts at convict camp c October 12th, convict foreman is directed to close same until further orders.

Road commissioners Dist. No. 4 directed to drain Gautier-Ocean Spring road near Fountainblau.

Road commissioners Dist. No. 3 ordered to repair Telephone road, specify and Ferris lake road.

Clerk directed to advertise contracts for maintaining following road contracts to be let 1st Monday, November 1918, all sealed bids.

In District No. 1 river road from south district line to George county line, Road F from a Dist. line near Nuthank to George county line north of Harleston.

In District No. 2 river road from intersection river road and Sarco road to north line district No. 2.

In District No. 5 road leading from beat line near J. H. Johnson's v. Larue to Vestry.

Road leading from Larue to W. I. Ramsay's.

Road leading from Bluff Creek bridge at Vanclave via Daisy I. George county line.

Road leading from Bluff Creek bridge at Vanclave via T. E. Ramsay's to intersect Vestry road near Castia Pla bridge.

Road leading from John's Bayou road via Dead Lake, to Vestry.

Seaman road leading from beat line via T. P. Hardins to intersect road leading from Vanclave to T. E. Ramsay's.

\$7,500 Jackson county 6% loan